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APPLICATION NO.	FII	LING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/821,866	04/12/2004		Linda D. Elbert	10546/51502 1853		
23838	7590	06/16/2006		EXAMINER		
KENYON 1500 K STR			STIGELL, THEODORE J			
SUITE 700	EEI N.W.		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
WASHING	ΓON, DC	20005		3763	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

DATE MAILED: 06/16/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
Office Action Commence	10/821,866	ELBERT ET AL.					
Offic Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Theodore J. Stigell	3763					
The MAILING DATE of this c mmunication app Period f r Reply	ears on the cover sh et with th c	orrespondence address					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).							
Status							
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 Ju	ne 2004.						
· <u> </u>	action is non-final.						
' =	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disp sition of Claims							
4) Claim(s) <u>1-32</u> is/are pending in the application.							
4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>1-17</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.							
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>18-20 and 23-32</u> is/are rejected.	·_						
7)⊠ Claim(s) <u>21 and 22</u> is/are objected to.							
<u> </u>	·						
Application Papers	·						
,	9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the							
	• • •	· ·					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correcting 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex							
Pri rity under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
<u> </u>	animits and a 25 H O O C 440/a)	(4) (5)					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 							
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/12/2004.	4)	(PTO-413)					

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 18-20, and 23-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Freitas et al. (5,330,497). Freitas discloses a medical device insertion apparatus comprising a trocar (12), an access tube (28,30) disposed around the trocar, the access tube comprising a first sheath (28) and a second sheath (30) having a retention portion (20) disposed at a distal end of the second sheath, the retention portion reconfigurable between a first configuration of reduced lateral extent (Figure 1) and a second configuration of increased lateral extent (Figure 2) by movement of the first sheath relative to the second sheath and an overtube (72) disposed around the access tube and movable relative to the access tube, wherein the trocar is connected to the access tube by a mating connection, wherein the retention portion includes first and second wings, wherein the first sheath includes a connector (40) and the second sheath includes a connector (60), the connector of the first sheath couplable with the connector of the second sheath, wherein the first sheath includes a second connector (62), and the retention portion is configured in the second configuration by moving the second sheath distally with respect to the first sheath.

Claims 18-20 and 26-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Scribner et al. (5,830,125). Scriber discloses a medical device insertion apparatus comprising a trocar (70), an access tube (20,30), the access tube comprising a first sheath (20) and a second sheath (30), the second sheath having a retention portion (38) disposed at a distal end of the second sheath, the retention portion reconfigurable between a first configuration of reduced lateral extent and a second configuration of increased lateral extent by movement of the first sheath relative to the second sheath and an overtube (50) disposed around the access tube and movable relative to the access tube, wherein the trocar is matingly connected to the access tube and the retention portion includes first and second wings. It is the position of the Examiner that the inherent use of the device disclosed by Scribner meets all of the limitations of the method disclosed by the Applicant.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Omum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Art Unit: 3763

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 26-32 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 10-16 of U.S. Patent No. 6,743,207. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because there is no additional step recited in the instant application that makes the instant claims patentably distinct from the patented claims. The same steps are described but in different words (ex- "removing the access tube" and "withdrawing the access tube").

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 21 and 22 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Theodore J. Stigell whose telephone number is 571-272-8759. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nicholas Lucchesi can be reached on 571-272-4977. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Application/Control Number: 10/821,866 Page 5

Art Unit: 3763

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Theodore J. Stigell

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